



WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR. 22, 1865

A DISTINGUISHED CONVERT.

The last number of the *Refractor's Journal*—the *Jacobin* organ of this county—contains the following article, *verbatim et literaliter*:

Military Courts.

We are glad to learn that a strong effort has been made at Washington, to have all citizens now under arrest, and being held by the military authorities, turned over to the civil courts for trial. It is our firm conviction, that the military courts have no jurisdiction over citizens. While persons who violate the provisions of the Enrollment Act, are liable to summary arrest by Provost Marshals, yet it is expressly provided that they shall be handed over to the custody of the United States Marshal, for trial before the civil courts. And this provision is right. The American people have ever been taught to believe, that when accused of crime, they have a right to be tried by a jury of their countrymen, and they can never be brought to look upon any other mode of trial, however fair or impartial it may be, with favor. We trust the government will see the propriety in making the order asked for. We believe it would be strengthened by so doing, and that the guilty would be as certainly punished as they are now. There is surely no necessity for trying citizens before military courts in States where no actual hostilities exist.

We rejoice at this. The fact is, we claim the credit of it—and you may call it egotism, or any thing else you please. We have been hammering away at our neighbor for more than four years, earnestly laboring to instill into him the necessity of forsaking his evil habits; in showing up and exposing the unpardonable crimes of the men whom he has so blindly followed; in pointing out and warning him of his danger, constantly assuring him that, without reformation, he was irrevocably lost. We have given him "line upon line, and precept upon precept." Hardened at heart; filled with self-conceit; blind as a mole with prejudice; and meanly subservient to the bidding of his masters, he was indeed a knotty subject, and turned a deaf ear to all our admonitions. But, a "constant drop will wear a stone," and so, by dint of perseverance, the roots of all the evil influences that have so long enslaved his mind seem to have been suddenly reached—and right manfully he came out with a full confession! A death-bed, or an eleventh-hour confession it may be; still let us rejoice at his conversion, for "there is more joy in Heaven over one sinner bro't to repentance than there is over ninety-and-nine just persons made perfect."

But, seriously, and in reality, our neighbor deserves no credit for taking this position now. It is too late. The mischief is done. The citadel of our liberties has been sacked—and he aided in the vandalism. While the vile preparations were going on he stood at his post hissing on the dogs of war; and as often as we would appeal to the law, and demand that law should not be disregarded, just as often he would denounce us as a "sympathizer with treason," as "aiding the enemy," &c. But now, when it is found that these monstrous wrongs will not be tolerated, and cannot be consummated; when they discover that these high crimes have been committed by the incompetent agents of a corrupt administration, without authority; when they suddenly discover that the heads of the Government themselves claim to be totally ignorant of the fact that citizens were being tried before Military Courts; when they see that Governor Curtin has taken the matter in hand, and is about to vindicate the rights of the people, whose personal liberty he is sworn to protect—it will afford them, but little credit to denounce their own progeny. Democrats have been systematically treated as if they had no rights which the party now in power were bound to respect; and even the plainest provisions of laws enacted by themselves have been wantonly disregarded; and honest, faithful, quiet citizens aroused from their peaceful slumbers at midnight and dragged before some pimp of tyranny, thence ordered to some filthy bastille, there confined for months, and then perhaps coolly, but with a devilish malignity, told that there was no charge against them, and that they were at liberty to go to their homes, hundreds of miles away, at their own expense. Such instances are without number. We have had dozens of them in our own county. And after all this it is said that both President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton were "utterly astounded" when informed that "citizens were being tried before their military courts!"

But more than all this; When Democrats are assailed in the dead hour of the night by a drunken mob—their houses fired into and stoned—their lives threatened, and their families assaulted, and a Court and Jury find the miscreants guilty, a previous pardon is produced when they are called up for sentence! The men who do these things have much to answer for—and right well they know it. Hence this pretended change of sentiment. Hence this apparent wish to follow the law, and to discard that fatal policy suggested by the tyrant's plea of "military necessity."

The late high water seems to have extended every where. At Harrisburg it was four feet higher than the great flood of 1846. The Alleghany was also very high, and much damage was done.

THE CASE OF MAJ. WILHELM.

In the preceding columns will be found a report of the recent trial of this gentleman before the military court at Harrisburg. We give this report just as we find it in the *Journal* of this place. Whether or not it is a full report of the proceedings we are unable to say; but as our neighbor tells us that he was furnished "full notes of the evidence," of course he can tell how full the report is. One thing is certain: This is a "full report," then Major Wilhelm was very poorly defended, and Senator Fleming ought to seek some other trade than that of an Attorney. But we rather suspect that he discharged his duty well, and that it is the reporter who is at fault. As it is, however, we venture to say that the most rampant, literally prejudiced Abolitionist in the county—provided he is not totally demoralized—will acknowledge, after reading it, that Major Wilhelm was a dog with a bad name, instead of the upright, high-minded citizen that he is, he ought not to be convicted on such testimony.

But this Military Court at Harrisburg has no more right to try Major Wilhelm and his companions, than Judge Linn would have to try a case of desertion from the United States army, or of treason against the United States. Not a bit. To prove this we hereto append the Act of Congress of 3d March, 1863, under the authority of which it is claimed, these arrests are made. It will be seen that it is the same section which the reporter of the "Wilhelm Case" refers to. We print in italics that portion of the section beginning where the reporter quit, and which he seems to have embraced in the very suggestive "to" to which we call the special attention of every man who is not yet ready to surrender the most precious right that freemen can possess, as also of those who may be under the impression that there is some authority somewhere for this wanton and persistent invasion of the personal rights of the citizen.

These are among the wrongs that we have been denouncing for the last four years. While pretending to "War for the Union," we have been constantly appealing to our rulers not to strike down and destroy that more precious boon of the Revolutionary Fathers, the Sovereignty of the States, and the Personal Rights of the citizen.

It is no excuse—it does not mend the matter a particle, even if true—that these crimes are committed without the knowledge of the President and his Secretaries. But it makes it even worse; for they are thus condemned as unfit to discharge their official duties—as criminals of the deepest dye—because they are destroying the most sacred rights of the American citizen: "If any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States; or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer, in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto; or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer; or shall counsel any drafted man, not to appear at the place of rendezvous; or will fully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law; such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the provost marshal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments."

The latter clause of the quotation in the report of the Wilhelm case, is from the Act of February 4, 1864, which is amendatory of the Act of 3d March, 1863, but does not repeal the section as given above. It says that persons offending under its provisions shall be "tried by courts of competent jurisdiction"—clearly meaning the courts named in the original Act.

We have thus shown that there is not a particle of authority in law for trying civilians before military courts; yea, that the attempt to do so is in positive violation of statutes enacted by the very party guilty of the wrong. What a farce and mockery! What a trifling with public liberty!

It affords us great pleasure to be able to state that but little damage was sustained by the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad by the late fro-bite. The track was submerged to some extent about Phillipsburg, and the train somewhat detained; but nothing serious occurred.

We had no mail at all on Friday, the road being impassible between this and Phillipsburg. Indeed it was almost impossible to get into or out of our town in any direction—being completely surrounded. On Saturday no mail—or at least no eastern papers—were received, although passengers say the eastern train passed Tyrone on Saturday morning. It was reported that the Tyrone and Lock Haven road was very seriously damaged; and great fears were entertained regarding the Sunbury and Erie road along the West Branch.

THE RECENT State election in New Hampshire has gone, as usual, for the Abolitionists. We are not made acquainted with the returns in detail, but we are simply told by the telegrams from that State that the Abolition majority has been increased, and that members of Congress, Councillors, Legislature, &c., are more firmly in the Abolition grasp than ever before. As we expected nothing from New Hampshire, we are not disappointed. A majority of the people seem determined to aid in the perpetuation of Abolition rule, and if they can extract any blessings from the domination of such a party, they are welcome to enjoy them. We can not refrain, in view of this subject from thanking the gallant Democracy of that State for the noble stand they have taken. They have been defeated, and may be again. But let them remember, "the hour that is darkest is the hour before day!"

Clearfield County Draft Registers.

Yesterday afternoon Daniel Goodlander, A. L. Hickey, Daniel Bowman, Phillip Stoppo, and A. Rowles, of Knox township, and E. J. Kreis, of Cambria county, charged with resisting the draft in Clearfield county, were brought to the city, under charge of Corporal Edward N. Market and W. H. Hulls, and Andrew S. Lowman of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and had a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Spruill. They were arrested eight or ten weeks since and sent to Harrisburg for trial before the military commission in that city, but were handed over to the civil authorities and were sent to this city for trial in the United States District Court. These men, it is alleged, belonged to the secret organizations in Clearfield county formed for the purpose of resisting the draft, and which was the occasion of so much trouble in that county a few months since. This organization appears to have been most complete, in all its arrangements, having signs, pass words, &c. The members embraced deserters, non-reporting drafted men, and paroled rebel prisoners, all of whom were well armed and pledged to resist the draft, and any efforts for the arrest of those connected with the society. Besides the general charge of belonging to the organization, the parties are also separately charged with specific acts of resisting the enrolling officer, shooting at and wounding him. Dr. Kreis, of Cambria county, who claimed to be a paroled rebel officer, is charged with reserving a company of deserters and non-reporting drafted men to resist the United States authorities. It is further alleged that he stated that he held a commission in the rebel service, but had a leave of absence in consequence of wounds, and that he endeavored to induce drafted men in Cambria not to report as ordered by the provost marshal. It is also alleged that E. G. Bigler and Wm. A. Wallace, State Senators, were members of the organization to which Kreis belonged. Daniel Goodlander, who was arrested on Saturday last, is charged with having furnished the members of the association with pistols and ammunition, knowing that they were to be used for the purpose of resisting the draft. After a preliminary hearing Goodlander entered bail in the sum of three thousand dollars for his appearance for a further hearing on Thursday, the 20th inst. The others were committed to jail in default of bail.

We take the above article from the *Pittsburg Dispatch* of the 17th inst. Its many errors are mainly a tributary to the shameful lies that have gone abroad concerning the Democrats of this county, as well as to the no less shameful ignorance of the reporter for the *Dispatch*. Mr. Goodlander is represented as belonging to Knox township, and having furnished ammunition to these resistants; whereas, Mr. Goodlander resides in Brady township, some twenty miles distant, and perhaps never sold a dollar's worth to a Knox township man in his life.

The *Dispatch* story, however is of no consequence. It is gotten up in true sensation style. "It is alleged," "it is reported," &c., is poor proof, and ought not to deceive any one. But we rejoice that our enemies have determined to pay some respect to the laws of their own making, and have taken these men before the Civil courts, although the Jurors who are to try them will be all selected—not drawn—by the U. S. Marshal. The charge that Gov. Bigler and Senator Wallace belongs to an organization to resist the draft, or to any other organization outside of the Democratic party, will do well enough for the atmosphere about the *Dispatch* office, but all sane men will treat it with the contempt it deserves.

The 20th of March we understand means the 30th, a week from to-morrow. In the meantime the friends of these men have gone to bail them for their appearance. Of Dr. Kreis we know nothing. But the citizens of this county are all men of repute and means. Mr. Goodlander, being known in Pittsburg, had no difficulty in procuring bail, and is now at home.

On Monday a lady named Mrs. Gertrude Hancock was fatally shot in Buttonwood street, Philadelphia, by the corporal of a provost guard. The guard had a bounty jumper in charge who attempted to escape, when the corporal attempted to shoot him but shot the lady. Such "accidents" have become too common occurrences—this being the third occurrence of the kind in that city. There is too much careless shooting in the streets of cities, and altogether too little regard paid to the value of human life.

The Portsmouth, N. H., *Chronicle* is informed that a few days since a large bull-dog, confined in a house in the north part of that city, seized an infant child lying in a cradle, and tore away one side of its face; and before the brute could be secured, he grasped the child by the throat and shook it until life was extinct. The man who would keep such a brute—or bull-dog of any description, perhaps—must have some of the instincts of the animal within himself.

It has been for a long while the part of Abolition tactics to gobble up and buy up every purchasable and unprincipled member of the Democratic party who would sell out. It serves them no more than right to be held responsible for the spectacle created by Andy Johnson, whom they foisted up merely because he was a renegade and a villainous reprobate of the Butler school.

DIED.—In Lawrence township, 28th ult., Melissa E. daughter of Joseph H. & Ruth E. Rowles, aged about 2 years. In Clearfield Borough on March 14th Ida Elva, daughter of John and Hannah Gulch, aged 3 years, 1 month and 6 days.

New Advertisements.

MRS. B. J. BERRY respectfully announces that she will take a few Pupils in Vocal and Piano MUSIC on Mondays April 3d. Terms, \$10 per quarter. Rooms at residence of J. L. Cuttle, Esq. Clearfield, March 22, 1865.

WANTED.—A Servant well acquainted with the duties of a household—or one willing to learn. Must have good recommendations. Apply at my house, or at the store of C. W. Smith. H. W. SMITH. March 22, 1865.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified against meddling in any way with one Bay Horse, one Bay Mare, one Set Double Harness, and one Log Sled, now in the use of Uriah Lutz, of Doggs township, as the same belongs to me, and is in his possession on lease only. JOHN BROWN. Doggs tp., Mar. 22, 1865.

SPRING GOODS.

Purchased since the late decline in prices.

J. P. KRATZER, Front Street, above the Academy, CLEARFIELD, Pa. Now offers a very large stock of

Dry Goods,

At a reduction of 25 to 40 per cent, including BLESS GOODS in great variety. Merinos, Ginghams, Cloths, Belaines, Prints, Cashmeres, Alpaca, Silks, Satinets, Regs, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Cloths, Mohair, Jeans, Lanelas, Muslins, Flannels, Bonnets, Ribbons, Cloaks, Balmoral Shirts, Hoop Skirts, Shawls, Dress Trimmings, Head Nets, Caps, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Scarfs, Dressing Vels, Table Covers.

Clothing.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Over-Coats, Gent's Shirts, Shirts, Hats, Caps, Under-Shirts and Drawers, Boots, Shoes, Gum Shoes, Cravats, Gloves and Collars.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES & MUSICAL GOODS.

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Candles, Rice, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Tobacco, Raisins, Currants, S. P. C. Crackers, Wines, Brandy, Vinegar, Oil, Alcohol.

TIN-WARE, GLASS-WARE, WOODEN-WARE, and STATIONERY.

Household Goods.

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggel, Looking Glasses, Clocks, Chairs, Washboards, Tubs, Buckets, Flat Irons, Pans, Window Blinds, Wall-paper, Coal Oil Lamps, Umbrellas, Bedcovers, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Crocks, and Stoves, Blanking.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and the highest market price paid for Grain, Wool, and all kinds of country produce. Clearfield March 22, 1865.

PLASTER-SALT and PLASTER in large quantities, at J. P. KRATZER'S, March 22, 1865.

National Hotel.

MAINE STREET, CURWENVILLE, PA. Mrs. Wm. A. MASON, Proprietress. THIS long established and well known HOTEL, situated in the west end of the town, has been remodelled, enlarged and improved, and the proprietress respectfully announces to her numerous friends, and to the travelling public, that she is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. Ample, safe and comfortable stabling is attached to the premises, and trustworthy attendants will always be on hand. Charges moderate. Mar. 15 '65-tf.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN Sewing Machines

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE! PATENTED FEBRUARY 4th, 1864.

SALE ROOMS. 536, Broadway, New York. 252, Washington Street, Boston.

THIS MACHINE IS CONSTRUCTED ON entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most prof. and experts, and pronounced to be SIMPLICITY and PERFECTION combined. It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the LOCK or SHUTTLE stitch, which will neither rip or ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material from Leather to the finest Nassau Muslin, with cotton, linen, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither Gum nor Cogwheel, and the best possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is emphatically

A NOISELESS MACHINE!

It requires Fifty per cent. less power to drive it than any other machine in the market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and wonderful simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is guaranteed by the company to give entire satisfaction. We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine this Unrivalled Machine. But in a more especial manner do we solicit the patronage of Merchant Tailors, Corset Makers, Coach Makers, Gaiter Fitters, Hoop Skirt Manufacturers, Vest and Pant-makers, Shirt & Bosom Makers, Lion Makers, Dress Makers, Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

PRICES OF MACHINE COMPLETE: No. 1, Family Machine, with Heeler, Feller and Braider, \$ 60 No. 2, Small Manufacturing, with Extension Table, 75 No. 3, Large Manufacturing, with Extension Table, 85 No. 4, Large Manufacturing, for Leather, with Rolling Foot and Oil Cup, 100 One half hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work this machine to their entire satisfaction!

Agents wanted for all towns in the United States, where Agents are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given. Terms invariably Cash on delivery. T. J. McARTHUR & CO. 536, BROADWAY, N. Y., 252 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, 720, CHESTNUT ST., PHILA. A. & Co. [Feb. 8-ly.]

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The following committee has been appointed by the Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, viz: James B. Graham, A. M. Hills, Mrs. Wm. Bigler, Miss Louisa Kratzer, Mrs. Jane P. Irwin, to whom application can be made. The application here alluded to, is that to be made on the part of the orphan by the mother, guardian, or next friend, for the admission of the orphan to the proper school. Discharge can be had of either of the above committee with explanations to those entitled to the benefit of the Soldier's Orphan School.

PROVISIONS.—Flour, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Dried Beef, Dried Fruit, &c., received regularly at the store of J. P. KRATZER, Mar. 22, 1865. Front St., Clearfield, Pa.

meeting to be entirely different affair from the one at the School House. There were signs and pass words. One was to draw your right hand across your mouth, which was answered by passing your left hand across the forehead. The object of the sign was, that if you were in a crowd, you could tell if any Democrats were present. If drafted men got into trouble they could make the signs, and if members were near they could help them if they chose.

Question.—What do you mean by "getting into trouble"?

I cannot say positively whether it had reference to Marshals or not.

Examined.—Question.—How did you come to be a witness in this case? Were you promised any favor to be shown you if you gave testimony, and if so, what was it? Answer.—I reported at Phillipsburg and was asked these questions. Major (Gebel) told me it would be better for me if I would tell what I knew.

I know nothing about Wilhelm going around with a subscription paper except from hearsay, and I do not think "helping each other" had any reference to raising money for substitutes. I understood the object to be for resisting the Marshals, and demanding the release of the drafted men if arrested. When Curley said any one who wished to report could do so, Wilhelm said "yes." He sanctioned what Curley said.

GEORGE W. HALL, was the next witness sworn. He testified as follows:

I reside in Graham township, Clearfield county, and work on a farm. I know Jacob Wilhelm. I attended a secret meeting, last fall, at a School House in Graham township; Jacob Wilhelm was President. There were about twenty five persons present. Amos Hubler was an officer. Patrick Curley stated the object of the meeting. He said if a Marshal came to arrest a drafted man, they would take him away. We were sworn to stick together, and not to go to the army. I was twenty years old on the first of January. I could not vote at the last election. I also attended a meeting at Jacob Hubler's. There were about thirty persons there. I do not know whether I saw Wilhelm or not. He might have been there, without my seeing him. Jacob Rinehart was there.

Examined.—Jacob Wilhelm was at our house with a subscription to get money to put in volunteers. I did not hear him say anything at the first meeting.

WILLIAM W. HOOVER, sworn.—I reside in Graham township. Am a laborer. Know Jacob Wilhelm. I was at a secret meeting last fall, on the Monday evening before the State Election. Jacob Wilhelm was President. Amos Hubler and Patrick Curley were officers. Curley stated the object of the meeting. He said it was for all the drafted men to stick together and help one another, and he and others would stick to them. Four were admitted at a time. I went up with three others. We went up to the desk. Curley read the paper to us, and told us to hold up our right hands. He then swore us to the papers. I suppose there were twenty-five or thirty men present. They were nearly all drafted men. I attended a second meeting at Jacob Hubler's. Jacob Wilhelm was present. There were about twenty-four persons there. I think Patrick Curley was President. John J. Kyler read the constitution of the meeting. Afterwards as many of us as could, got around the table in another room, and he gave us the pass-words. To enter the lodge, the outside word was "Jackson," the inside word "Washington." The contents of paper to which we were sworn, were that the drafted men to stick together and help one another. It was very long. They were to stay at home—not to go to the army. I am drafted.

Examined.—Samuel Lansberry called the meeting at the School House, the first meeting.

Question.—Did not Jacob Wilhelm exert himself at all the drafts to raise money to fill the quotas? and did he not do so about the time of these meetings?

Answer.—Yes sir, he did. I understood that the object of the second meeting was merely to promote the interest of the Democratic party at the Presidential election. Most of those present at the second meeting were drafted men.

The case for the Government here closed. G. L. Reed was the first witness called for the defence, and testified as follows:

I am forty years old, reside in Clearfield, Pa., and in the lumber business. I have known Jacob Wilhelm for twenty years or more. He is as far as I know a good citizen and loyal man. He came to me in 1863 to raise money to pay commutation for his son. I think we gave him \$125, what he needed to make up the amount. He came again after the draft last fall, and wanted money to put in a substitute. Think he came twice. We had no money to spare and could not let him have it. He came the third time and we assisted him to raise the money.

JOHN G. GRAY, sworn.—I am between 36 and 37 years old. Live in Bradford township, in Clearfield county, am a farmer. Have known Wilhelm over eight years. We held a meeting in Graham township and formed a club. Wilhelm was at the meeting and done all he could to get men to subscribe. I was not at the meeting at Polk School House. I heard him say the evening of the club meeting that he wanted all the drafted men to go to the army that wanted to go, that he did not want to hinder any man from going, but at the same time he was very anxious to raise the money and that they should stay at home if they could. He took an active part in getting up a bounty fund. He had a subscription out last fall.

Examined.—I am held as a drafted man. I was drafted the 3d of October. I reported on the 23d December, at Phillipsburg, to Provost Marshal Campbell. Deserters were being arrested by U. S. troops, at the time I reported. I had several reasons for not reporting before. One was that I had no convenient way of getting to Brookville. Another was that I attempted to put in a substitute but failed, and another was that a great many in that section were not reporting, and I thought I would stay with them.

WILLIAM PHOENIX, sworn.—I was forty-four last November. Am a farmer and live in Clearfield county. I was at the meeting at Polk School House. Wilhelm advised every man that was there to report, and said if they were poor those at home would help their families. I did not see him subscribe any money to a bounty fund.

ity authorities, for not reporting in time. I was drafted before the meeting at Polk School House. I was poor and had a large family, and had no means of going to report. I reported on the 26th of January, when the soldiers were arresting deserters from my section. I did not hear all that Wilhelm said. I understood it to be a Democratic meeting. I did not know what it was for before I went there. I went as I naturally did to such meetings. Wilhelm said that he wanted all the men to understand that it was not called to resist the draft. No other speeches were made. There were quite a good many drafted men present. These drafted men did not report as I know of. Cannot say why they did not report. I concluded the meeting was called to get drafted men to report or do what was right in the matter, but I cannot say exactly for what it was called.

JAMES B. GRAHAM, sworn.—I was fifty-three years old last August. Live in Clearfield, and am Cashier of Clearfield county Bank. I have known Wilhelm for twenty years. To the best of my knowledge I think he is a true and loyal citizen, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the Government. His son Daniel is in the service. His son-in-law served three years in the 84th Regt. I believe he paid commutation for another son. He came to the bank last fall and got \$850, to put in a substitute for his son.

Examined.—I do not know whether he put one in or not. He gave M'Callough the money. I do not know whether his son was arrested or whether he reported voluntarily. He got the money about the middle or latter part of November. No soldiers had arrived in the vicinity. It was not long before their arrival that he got the money. The drafted men should have reported in October last. I suppose it was nearly a month after that, that he came for the money.

Examined.—The prisoner's reputation as a peaceable citizen has always been good. His son volunteered in 1862.

By the Court.—What was the general state of feeling in Clearfield county in regard to the draft? Answer.—I do not know that there was any bitter feeling.—They dreaded it a good deal. We were getting scarce of men for Lumber purposes. I did not hear of much opposition to it other than that. I do not know of any organized resistance to the draft, or to the officers enforcing it. I do not know of any drafted men attempting to evade it. I have heard a great deal of talk.

T. J. McCULLOUGH, sworn.—I am 32 years old, am an Attorney-at-law. I was in Harrisburg last Wednesday, and was notified by Wilhelm to appear here. I have known him about sixteen years. I have always considered him a loyal man. I heard Wilhelm ask one of the firm of G. L. Reed & Co. to assist him in raising money to pay commutation for his son Frank. G. L. Reed & Co. advanced \$850 to Wilhelm to put in a substitute for his son. He gave me the draft for the amount some time in October last, and I came here to put one in. I secured a veteran but could not get him mustered as all the offices were closed. I returned the money to G. L. Reed & Co. and they authorized me to draw for it at any time. I still intend to put in a substitute for him. I think his son gave himself up. I cannot say positively as I was not at home at the time.

The testimony was here closed. The counsel for Maj. Wilhelm submitted an able written argument in his defence.—The finding of the Court has not been made public.

A Shameful Fact—An Unpaid Soldier's Children Sent to the Poor House.

To the Editor of the *New York Tribune*.—Sir.—The following is an exact copy of a part of a letter to a soldier in this army from his wife. The man endures the hardships of a soldier; his wife suffers hunger, and his children are sent to the Poor House. Government owes him six months' wages, but his family has to suffer. Do the people here have any pity for the soldier?

Army of the James, Va., March 8, 1865. ROCHESTER, Feb. 24, 1865.—"My Dear Husband: I received your letter of Feb. 10, and I will now answer it. You say that you sent me a letter with \$3 in it. I did not get it. I have received but two letters from you since you left, and they did not either have any money in them, and I must tell you that the money you left me is all gone, and I have been obliged to go to the poor-master for help. It was very little he would help me, and yesterday he came up to the door with a wagon and took both the children away to the poor house, and now I am left alone. It almost broke my heart when the little children left, they cried so after their mamma; but, O! dear, they had to go. He would not leave them, and now I must do the best I can until you come back."

By publishing the above, you may do something to cause people at home to provide for the soldier's family, if government does fail to pay him his just dues. JUSTICE.

Vice President Johnson.

It is said that as high as \$5000 have been offered the *Globe* reporters for Andy Johnson's funny speech before the foreign ministers and others, inauguration day. The Senate will neither allow the *Globe* to print nor the reporters to sell. Postscript, therefore, will lose the gem.

It is said that a *verbatim* report of the speech will appear in the *London Times*, one of whose correspondents were present on the occasion. A Republican member of Congress says that the Vice President, turning to the few foreign ministers present, addressed them thus: "And you folks there with ribbons and gawgaws and laces, I have something to say to you folks too."

Is it a wonder that Sumner declared he would rather see Washington captured than have the nation subjected to such a humiliation? "I would rather we had lost a great battle, and the comment of Senator Pomeroy!"—*Albany Adlar*.

CUT POTATOES FOR SEED.—A. G. Hazel, line, gives in the *Country Gentleman*, the result of a trial of cut and whole potatoes planted side by side. The whole potatoes planted were of large size; yield less than the others, of inferior quality, and knotty appearance. The yield from the cut potatoes, with one eye to the hill, was the largest in every case, and of uniform size and fine shape.